

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW CETONID BEETLES
FROM BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

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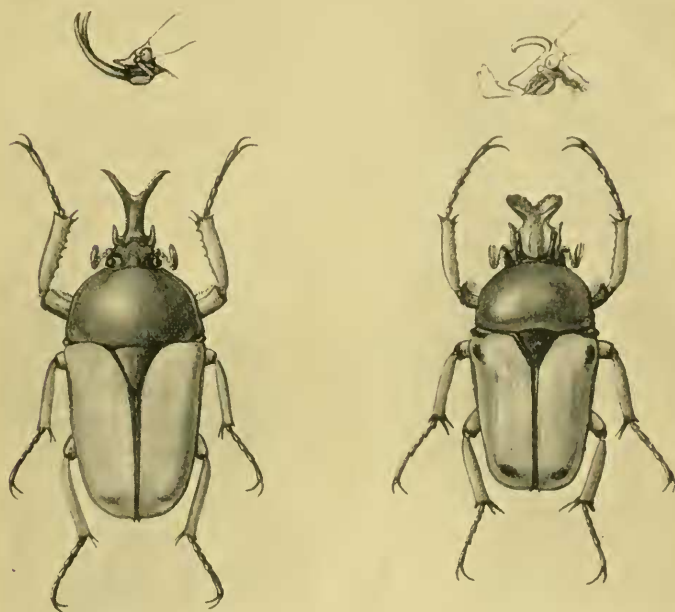


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

CÆLORRHINA CORNUTA, sp. n. (fig. 2).

Head and frontal horn red. Pronotum and scutellum shining brown-green, iridescent; lateral and anterior margins of pronotum, lateral, posterior, and sutural margins of elytra raised, piceous. The head is anteriorly prolonged into an oblong channel-like process, with a lateral tooth on each side, and a terminal bilobed ear-shaped process turned upward. Length of head and horn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. At the base of the head are two lateral, curved horns, pointing forward and downwards, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length. The elytra are shining, pale yellowish brown; at the base and apex of each elytron near external margin is a dark brown spot. Elytra, scutellum, and thorax finely punctured. Body beneath dark olivaceous green, somewhat coarsely punctured. Abdomen with an obscure central longitudinal reddish-brown fascia. Legs reddish brown; apices of femora and the tarsi black; a thick fringe of light brown hair on the under side of front femora, a fringe of light brown hair on the posterior tibiæ, and on the yellowish pygidium. Long. 16 lines; max. lat. 7 lines.

Hab. Uganda, British East Africa.

EUDICELLA IMMACULATA, sp. n. (fig. 1).

Basal half of head, pronotum, scutellum, epimera of mesothorax, and pygidium dark olive-green, thickly and finely punctured; lateral margins of pronotum raised, smooth, and shining. The head is prolonged into three shining mahogany-coloured horns, the central horn being bifurcate, pointed, 6 lines in length, curving upward; the lateral horns about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines. The elytra are shining, pale yellowish brown, and spotless. The sutural margins and body beneath are of the same dark green colour, the last finely punctured. The mesosternum sparingly covered with light yellow hair; the upper part of sternal process thickly covered with yellow hair. The legs are bright shining mahogany coloured; the tarsi bright shining black; the front femora has a thick fringe of light brown hair on the under side; there is also a slight fringe of the same coloured hair on the pygidium. The front tibiæ in the male are smooth on the outer side, but have seven or eight teeth on the inner side. The female is the same in every respect, except the horns and the front tibia, which are smooth on the inner side, but have three teeth on the outer side. Long. 17 lines; max. lat. 10 lines.

Hab. Uganda, British East Africa.

Closely allied to *E. smithi*, but differing in having a more finely punctured thorax and elytra, the pygidium green, and the elytra spotless; the pygidium in *smithi* is red.

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TWELVE MONTHS' WORK AMONG THE DRAGON-FLIES OF SURREY AND HAMPSHIRE.

By H. T. DOBSON, F.E.S.

FINDING Lepidoptera very scarce during the summer of 1902, I decided to try my fortune among the Odonata, with the result that I captured, between September, 1902, and September, 1903, no less than twenty-six species out of the thirty-nine given for Great Britain by Mr. J. W. Lucas in his excellent work on 'British Dragonflies,' published in 1900.

Thinking there must be many readers of the 'Entomologist' who, like myself, are deeply interested in this important and splendid group of the Neuroptera, I venture to offer the following notes.

I shall consider the species according to the classified order used by Mr. Lucas, quite disregarding the rotation of my captures. Of the five species belonging to the genus *Sympetrum*, I took but two, viz. *striolatum* and *scoticum*. My first capture of the former was on August 8th, at the Black Pond, Esher, and I continued during 1903 to take it until the middle of October. I